

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NEW SPECIES OF ANISOPIDÆ (RHYPHIDÆ) FROM
TROPICAL AMERICA.

[DIPTERA: NEMOCERA.]

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While the Anisopidæ are a very widely distributed group, but few species are known and very little is known of their life-histories. One of the species herein described (*Anisopus picturatus*) is of special interest as having been bred from epiphytic Bromeliaciæ, the larvæ presumably inhabiting the water which collects at the bases of the leaves. The second species is peculiar in its unusually robust make-up and in the general dark coloration.

I am unable to follow Coquillett in adopting the name *Sylvicola* Harris for the genus generally called *Rhyphus*; the name hardly can be considered a generic one and does not appear to have been so intended by its author. In case Harris' name is used, it should be converted to the singular, *Sylvicola*. Neither can I accept *Phryne*, published by Meigen in 1800 without including a species. Therefore I adopt *Anisopus* Meigen (1803), which has priority over *Rhyphus* Latreille (1805).

***Anisopus picturatus* sp. nov.**

Male.—Mouth-parts and palpi yellow. Antennæ with the scape yellowish brown, the flagellum black. Mesonotum brownish black with two indistinct longitudinal stripes on the dorsum and the lateral margins yellowish brown. Scutellum yellowish brown, dark at base. Postnotum dull brownish yellow. Pleuræ and coxæ dull brownish black. Abdomen brown, the first segment brownish yellow except at base, the others with yellowish apical margins.

Wings subhyaline with a dull yellowish tinge and spotted with dull brown. Auxiliary vein contiguous with the first, or nearly so, in nearly

its whole length. The costal cell is entirely and uniformly brown. There is a large dark brown spot at the apex of the marginal cell and another at its middle, both extending over diffusely into the submarginal cell; base of marginal cell clear. The veins limiting outwardly the basal and discal cells enclosed in deep brown spots. A narrow, dark spot crosses the first posterior cell obliquely below the apical spot of the marginal cell; another similar spot crosses the second and third posterior cells farther out, about at their middle. At the tip of the wing, independent of all these spots, is a broad brown area, sharply and darkly limited inwardly on the submarginal and first posterior cells, becoming paler and indistinct outwardly and posteriorly. Lower branch of the fifth vein margined with brown beyond the furcation. Halteres pale.

Legs ochreous yellow marked with brownish black. Anterior legs with the femora and tibiae yellow, the tarsi with the tip of the first and all of the succeeding joints infuscated. Middle and hind femora yellow at base, dark beyond, a yellow ring before apex. Middle tibiae yellow, with an indistinct dark ring at base and apex. Hind tibiae with distinct and broader dark basal and apical rings. Middle and hind tarsi with apices of first and second joints dark, the last three joints strongly infuscated.

Length: body, about 6 mm.; wing, 5.5 mm.

Cartago, Costa Rica, 1500 meters, September-October, bred from epiphytic bromeliads by C. Picado; one male and one female.

Type.—Cat. No. 14,955 U. S. Nat. Mus.

In the female the mouth-parts and palpi are darker. The mesonotum shows a narrow yellow longitudinal line medianly and outwardly from this a broad gray longitudinal stripe, another gray stripe at the lateral margin. The mesonotum might also be described as gray with dark longitudinal stripes, the middle one divided by a fine yellow line. The discrepancy in the thoracic pattern of the two specimens is attributable either to difference in age or to the condition of the specimens, these having been preserved in fluid. The wing pattern in the female is more distinct and the markings slightly broader. The species differs obviously from all of the described ones in the wing pattern and the coloration of the legs.

***Anisopus infumatus* sp. nov.**

Female.—Form rather robust. Head black. Mouth-parts and palpi yellowish brown. Antennae with the scape yellowish brown, the flagellum black, the last joint pale yellow. Mesonotum very deep brown, an ill-defined, rich brown, double, median longitudinal stripe. Scutellum blackish. Postnotum yellowish brown. Pleurae deep brown, coxae brownish black. Abdomen dull black, the first segment with an indistinct pale brown blotch above and at the sides beneath.

Wing deep brown, darkest along costa and towards apex, becoming paler posteriorly. The stigmal mark at the apices of the subcostal and marginal cells rather ill-defined and divided by an indistinct paler spot. A large pale spot crosses the submarginal cell and extends into the first posterior cell, its base resting against the tip of the second vein. Another

pale spot extends across the base of the first posterior cell and across the apical part of the discal cell. A third pale spot extends across the marginal cell at its base, across the first basal cell, and broadens out in the apical portion of the second basal cell. The veins limiting the basal and discal cells outwardly are surrounded by very dark brown.

Front legs brownish yellow, the basal two-thirds of the femora brown and the apices of the tibiae and the last three tarsal joints somewhat darkened. Middle and hind femora brownish black, with an ill-defined brownish yellow ring near the apex. Middle tibiae brownish yellow, dark at base. Hind tibiae yellowish brown at the middle, darker at base and apex. Middle and hind tarsi with the first joint brownish yellow, darker at the apex, the others dark.

Length: body, about 5 mm.; wing, 4.5 mm.

Trinidad, West Indies, June, July, 1905 (A. Busek).

Type.—Cat. No. 14,956 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Three females and two males. *Anisopus infumatus* apparently resembles *A. guttatus* Schiner, described from Brazil, but differs in many details of wing and leg coloration.